

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6452

日八初月七寅戌緒光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1878.

二年

號六八英

港香

PRIOR \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE

ARRIVALS.
August 5. Nigro, British str., 761, R. Coss, Shanghai, 1st July; General—Siemsen & Co.

August 5. Idray, British str., 883, Jones, Haiphong, 2nd Aug.; General—Siemsen & Co.

August 5. Bianca Perito, Italian bark, 666, Tabaco Banker, 16th July; General—D. Mucci & Co.

August 5. Lorraine, British steamer, 256, Gogin, Swatow, 4th August; General—Siemsen & Co.

August 5. Penang, British str., 643, Hyde, Saigon, 1st August; General—Mellchers & Co.

August 5. Man II, German bark, 515, Gonne, Hamburg, 29th March; General—W. Pötzl & Co.

August 5. William Turner, British bark, 431, Vaudreuil, Newchwang, 16th June; Rosario—Rosario & Co.

August 5. Ceylon, Amer. bark, 681, Kelly, Keh, 13th July; Rice—Olympia & Co.

August 5. Rapid, Siamese bark, 426, N. Heinrich, Bangkok, 16th July; Rice—Ceylon.

August 5. Tarzan, Ger. brig., 256, Kaemera, from Whampoa; General—Mellchers & Co.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE,
AUGUST 6TH.

Canoe, British steamer, for Saigon.
Celestial, British steamer, for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

August 5. Champion, British steamer, for Port Darwin and Sydney.

August 5. Paragua, Span. str., for Manila.

August 5. Amer., British str., for Shanghai.

August 5. Hector, British steamer, for Singapore and London.

August 5. Nelson, Brit. str., for Shanghai.

August 5. Nigro, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Poi Pramaboo, str., from Saigon—70 Chinese.

Per Nippe, str., from Shanghai—43 Chinese.

Per Imat, str., from Haiphong—50 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Anday, str., for Saigon, &c.

Per Sanguo, str., Loi Yik Cheung, and 2 Chinese; Chon San, Pei Fong; Chan On-Gwan, Wing-On, Garson, G. Z., Phoenix, and Roy Rat, and 4 Chinese. For Singapore.

Per E. Lemire and Mr. Clipperton. For Marsella—Mr. and Mrs. Jose Corres and child, Messrs. H. Smith, José Ferrer, Valentim Bartolomeu, Rafael de Boiles, Nervilio Fernandes, and Pierre Burnet, Fesfeld, G. Rodolfo W. Forbes, J. Cooper, W. Smith, and L. Smith.

Per Chon, str., for Port Darwin, &c.—Mr. J. Grimes, 2 European, steamer, and 54 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Penambuco* reports left Saigon on 1st August, and had light N.E. winds and fine weather.

The Italian bark *Bianca Perito* reports left Bangkok on 16th July; and had very light variable winds and calms to the Persians; thence to high sea and a strong monsoon.

The Siamese bark *Rapido* reports left Bangkok on 16th July. In the Gulf of Siam light south-westerly winds and heavy rain. From Plopati south light Southern winds and fine weather.

The German bark *Maria II* reports left Hongkong on 29th March. From the Cape to lat. 100° E., experienced strong winds from the North; thence up the China Sea, light, variable winds.

The British bark *William Turner* reports left Nanchang on 16th June, and had light variable winds to Shanghai; thence to lat. 27° W., had very strong S.W. monsoon; in the Formosa Channel very light Southerly winds and a strong N.E. current; thence to port light S.E. and S.W. winds.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

21. Pontianak, British str., from Pontianak.

21. Paknam, British steamer, from Saigon.

21. Almazore, Dutch brig, from Samarang.

21. O'Gaw, British str., from Bombay.

21. Petaea, Dutch steamer, from Rangoon.

21. Penang, British str., from Penang.

21. Minella, British bark, from Cardiff.

21. Ruby, British steamer, from Palembang.

21. Rover, British steamer, from Hongkong.

21. Thistle, British gunboat, from London.

21. Jeddah, British steamer, from Batavia.

21. Elgin, British steamer, from Penang.

21. Vicar, British steamer, from Banjarmasin.

21. Lester, British steamer, from Lebuan.

21. Penang, British str., from Foochow.

21. Kim S. Wat, Dutch bark, from Samrang.

21. Aida, German brig, from Cootie.

21. Dago, British steamer, from Shanghai.

21. Komalai, British str., from Bangkok.

21. Penguin, British steamer, from Penang.

21. Martela, British steamer, from Labuan.

21. Veneto, British steamer, from Hongkong.

21. Star, British steamer, from Asanbar.

21. Peri, British ship, for London.

21. Allendale, British bark, for Bombay.

21. Fenlow, British steamer, for Penang.

21. Paia, Italian bark, for Bombay.

21. Nordom, Danish steamer, for Hongkong.

21. Peiki, British steamer, for Hongkong.

21. Toher, British steamer, for Bombay.

21. Dernford, British steamer, for Penang.

21. Sestos, British steamer, for London.

21. Paknam, British str., for Saigon.

21. Cashmere, British ship, for Calcutta.

21. Bangkok, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.

21. Dago, British steamer, for London.

21. Celestial, British steamer, for Hongkong.

21. Wessel, British steamer, for Siam.

21. Cantare, French bark, for Banda.

21. Semiper, French bark, for Manila.

21. Anna Reid, Amer. bark, for New York.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. A. R. M. S. T. R. O. N. G.

As P. T. M.

Chinese and Japanese Curios.

BANKS

NOTICE

O R I E N T A L B A N K C O R P O R A T I O N
(I N C O R P O R A T E D B Y R O Y A L C H A R T E R)

R A T E S O F I N T E R E S T ALLOWED ON

D E P O S I T S .

At 3 MONTHS' NOTICE, 3%, PER ANNUM.

At 6 MONTHS' NOTICE, 4%, PER ANNUM.

At 12 MONTHS' NOTICE, 5%, PER ANNUM.

D. A. J. CECCHIE, Acting Manager.

O R I E N T A L B A N K C O R P O R A T I O N ,

H o n g k o n g , 1 7 t h J u l y , 1 8 7 8 .

NOTICE

W E B e s t to inform all the Shrimasters and the Public in general that both BOB and JACK our late Pilots have left our employment, and we do not hold ourselves responsible for any transactions entered into by them on our account.

BOB and JACK

Hongkong, 17th May, 1878. [1m130]

NOTICE

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,

(I N C O R P O R A T E D B Y R O Y A L C H A R T E R)

C A P I T A L £ 750,000.

R E S E R V E D F U N D £ 151,560 10s. 0d.

R A N K E R S .

T H E B A N K O F E N G L A N D ,

T H E L O N D O N J O I N T S T O C K B A N K ,

R A T E S O F I N T E R E S T ALLOWED ON

F I X E D D E P O S I T S .

For 3 MONTHS, 2 1/2%, PER ANNUM.

For 6 MONTHS, 4%, PER ANNUM.

For 12 MONTHS, 5 1/2%, PER ANNUM.

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

H O N G K O N G & S H A N G H A I B A N K I N G C O R P O R A T I O N ,

Hongkong, 1st August, 1878. [1m130]

NOTIFICATION

I am to notify that I have RESUMED

BUSINESS at TAMSIU and KEIJUN in

North Formosa, under the style of firm of "BODD & CO."

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

H O N G K O N G & S H A N G H A I B A N K I N G C O R P O R A T I O N ,

Hongkong, 20th July, 1878. [1m130]

NOTICE

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of

MR. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our

Firm in Hongkong and China CEASED on

the 31st December last.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX

China, March 6th, 1878. [1m130]

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS

of SHAREHOLDERS of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of

THURSDAY, the 15th August next (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of

Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

H O N G K O N G & S H A N G H A I B A N K I N G C O R P O R A T I O N ,

Hongkong, 1st August, 1878. [1m130]

NOTICE

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of

MR. ROBERT DROSS has been authorized

to sign on behalf of the proprie-

T. JULIUS MANNICK & Co.

Takow, Formosa, 6th July, 1878. [1m130]

NOW ON SALE.
THE CHINOTOLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1878.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Commercial and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Composed at \$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps &c., at \$8.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Post Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:

MATSON... Messrs. A. A. de Melo & Co.
SWITZER... Messrs. Campbell & Co.
ALMAY... Messrs. Wilson, Nickolls & Co.
FORMICA... Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.
FOUCHON... Messrs. Hodge & Co.
NICHOLSON... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Sydney.
STANLEY... Messrs. Hall & Sons.
SHAW... Messrs. Hall & Kelly.
LAWSON and JONES... Messrs. Hall & Kelly.
BUTTERFIELD... Mr. Walsh, Shanghai.
CHENGDU... Messrs. Hall & Kelly.
NEWPORT... Messrs. Hall & Kelly.
TIENTSIN... Messrs. Hall & Kelly.
PEKING... Mr. Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI... The C. and J. Trading Co.
HOKKIEN... The Nanking Trading Co.
YAPAN... Japan Gazette Office.
SAIGON... Messrs. J. de Louray & Co.
SINGAPORE... Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK... Messrs. Malherbe, Julian & Co.
LONDON... Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON... Messrs. Bates, Hand & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO... Mr. L. P. Ford, Merchant
Exchan...

New York... Messrs. S. M. Petershill & Co.,
37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS RESTITUTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of certain business, communications addressed to the Firm A. S. Watson and Co., or to the HONG-KONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial notices should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 6TH, 1878.

It would appear by the latest advices received in Europe from Central Asia that the Russians and Chinese are keeping a watchful eye on each other's movements. General KAUFMANN, Governor-General of Russian Turkestan, has been throwing up earthworks and taking other steps to defend Kuldja, evidently being doubtful with regard to the designs of Tso Tsung-tang to embroil himself in any open quarrel with the Russian Government, kept such a strict surveillance over the Muscovite emissary that he departed little wiser than he arrived, being prevented from taking any notes or making inquiries that could lead to the acquisition of the information he had been charged to obtain. But though the Government of Peking bankers after the Kuldja, and would like to compass the reversion of that territory, it is not likely to allow General Tso Tsung-tang to embroil himself in any open quarrel with the Russian Authorities at Tashkend. It was only thing to commence a campaign for the subjugation of Kashgar, but it would, as the Chinese Ministers well know, be quite another to measure their strength with their great Northern neighbour. It is possible, however, now that the Eastern Question has been settled peacefully for a time, that the Russians may feel inclined to pick a quarrel with China in order to obtain another "rectification" of their Siberian frontier. It is, however, no means follows that because they looked on passively while the Chinese army reconquered Kashgar that they will continue the same policy. It would be a very simple matter for them to state that the barbarities of the Chinese soldiery and the desolation wrought by them in a previously flourishing country compelled General KAUFMANN, in the interests of humanity, to occupy Kashgar and protect the oppressed and hunted people. In such case, it requires no prophet to foretell the result. Russia never surrenders territory on which she gains a hold, provided it is of any value, either strategically or from its natural resources. Kashgar would be a tempting prize, and the people who have experienced the tender mercies of the Chinese troops, would hold the Russians as deliverers. Sooner or later we may expect to see an effort made by the Russians to acquire Kashgar. They are waiting, perhaps, for the year to ripen in the hope that it may fall into their hands without the trouble of picking it.

In its issue of the 28th June, the *London and China Express*, in the course of a review of the finances of this Colony for 1877, refers in commendatory terms to the expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges, under which head an increase of \$18,500 was ap-

parent. "The cause of this large increase," remarks our London contemporary, "is not quite apparent. The fault of the Government hitherto has been that it has directed its attention mainly to the 'roads' and neglected the 'streets.' Among the ornamental and not useful roads made of late, to honour the whims of officials, was that thoroughfare, called 'Kennedy-road,' running along the hill-side from the Public Gardens to Happy Valley." A lot of money was expended on this fancy walk, which ought to have been spent in trying to improve the wretched and disease-producing sewerage in the native portion of the town. No doubt the general thoroughfares of the colony have since Mr. Price's advent been kept in an admirable condition. But we would deprecate very much the construction of any new roads about the island for a long time to come, for they certainly are not wanted." Now when the Kennedy Road was first proposed, we opposed its construction, believing that it was in contemplation to make a costly carriage road, which the Colony at that time could not afford, and which was not actually needed though perhaps desirable for purposes of recreation. But the Kennedy Road so-called is an innumerable footpath, which while costing only a comparatively small sum has proved a great boon to the community in adding one more to the few walks in this limited colony. Moreover, it was necessary to make some boundary between the military and colonial lands, and it was decided that this boundary should take the form of a footpath for pedestrians. It has over since been the most popular walk in Hongkong, and the expenditure has been amply justified. We have no hesitation in saying this now, and should never have opposed the construction of the road had not a rumour been current that this was the thin end of the wedge, it being eventually intended at an early date to convert the thoroughfare into a carriage road. The Express, in asserting that no roads are wanted in the Colony, speaks without knowledge. A path has recently been made from the Gap along the face of the hills in an eastward direction which was necessary and will prove remunerative in account of the number of bungalows being built there. Wherever there is a certainty of the adjacent ground being taken up for building purposes it is desirable that roads should be made. The criticisms of the *London and China Express* on such a subject, though scarcely so tardy, in appearance, are about as valuable as Sir John Coode's opinion on the plans for the new Praya.

The Auto-Motors, from London to Hongkong, was spoken on the 6th June in lat. 3° N., long. 26° W.

The steamer *Olcottia*, Captain MacBain, left London for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 28th ultimo.

The British ship *Bremen*, Captain Bates, arrived from London on the 19th June.

A child three years of age fell from a window in Queen's-road West on Sunday afternoon and was picked up unscathed. It is still in a precarious state.

The American ship *Inincible*, which left Cardiff on the 18th April for Hongkong, put into Rio Janeiro on the 26th June with the loss of 26 men.

The British steamer *City of Santiago*, Captain Peleg, reported having spoken the Portuguese bark *Vasco da Gama* on the morning of the 1st instant about 100 miles to the southwest of Lutian.

We learn that the contracts for additions and improvements to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Lindström & Co. amount to \$27,700.

Mr. Wilson and Salway are the architects.

The *London and China Express* of the 28th June noticed that Messrs. Mayne have purchased the steamer *Grenada*, and she is placed upon the berth for Japan. Captain Hopburn, late of the *Sir Lanceot*, will command her.

We have received the first number of a newly daily paper at Amoy into which the *Shipping Report* has been merged. The *Amoy Gazette* is a tiny print, and its opening number contains a solitary item of local news, but the little daily is fairly printed and got up.

The American ship *P. G. Blanchard*, on being docked at Fowonth on the 23rd June, was just making the entrance to the dock when the port-holes burst, and the tide running down gave the ship a cast, when she ran on to the pitching of the entrance, where she remained until the afternoon's tide. The vessel was badly strained.

The British steamer *C. moes* cleared yesterday at the Harbour-Master's office for Saigon, under the will be taken by Captain Walker, who has been engaged in the service of the *Norfolk*, which is now in port. Captain Walker is the oldest master in the employ of Mr. Kwoh Ahsong, who, we believe, places great confidence in Captain Walker, as that gentleman will also take the *Jesephine* to Saigon upon his return. The *C. moes* has been sold, we hear, for \$14,500 to some Chinese at Saigon, for the river trade.

The latest mail advices received here were—Shanghai May 4th, Foochow 5th, Manila 6th, Hongkong 11th, Batavia 16th, Singapore 19th, Yokohama (or San Francisco) 20th, and Galle 26th. The French mail, via Marseilles, with the advised date as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was received on the 18th inst., and the *China Mail* via San Francisco on the 24th inst. The aux. (P. & O.) mail, from Yokohama 8th, Shanghai 12th, Hongkong 18th, Singapore 26th May, left Brindisi on the 27th last, and will reach London on the 1st ult., the last propositio—*London and China Express*.

The Bank and Diners of the 24th Highlanders will perform on the Pablin Gardens to-night, commencing at nine p.m. The following is the programme—

RAND... "Tunbridge Wells."
Overture... "Fa Diabol."
Tintoretto... "Rosina."
"Les Noss... O. Nota.
Selection... "La Gioconda."
Extr. "Carmen."
Galop... Mr. J. RICHARDSON, Bandmaster.

FIFES... "The Queen's Gathering."
"The Hill-billie."
March... "Ellen Terry."
March... "Battersea Bridge."
March... "Cathy Society."
March... "Hans, Pipe-Major."

By the arrival of the British steamer *Ningpo*, Captain Case, we learn that there has been a typhoon in the neighbourhood of the *Ningpo* and the tail end of which was felt at Shanghai. Captain Case has given us the following report:—

The case was remanded until this morning (Tuesday) at eleven o'clock.

THE PEACE ON THE "ARABIA".

Henry Augustus Antone, steward on the British ship *Arabia*, was charged with shooting an old woman, a stewardess, named Antonio Belarino, on board the said ship on or about the 23rd ult., on the high seas.

The case was remanded until this day (Tuesday) and to be taken before the Marine Magistrate.

The prisoner was admitted to bail in two sums of \$20 each.

THE RESULTS OF GAMBLING.

Chas. Aycock, a servant, was charged with shooting a man from the *Arabia*.

Complaint was laid against the police magistrate.

I have a residence at the Den in Robinson street, and also a house at the Peak. The prisoner was my servant and had been so for about six months.

He was in charge of the den lately as I have been living at the Peak. Last Thursday I came from the Peak and remained until next day at the Den. On the following day, at six o'clock in the morning, he shot me an egg shell, and a bullet before noon, which could not be found.

When I went to my room to dress I found that two stobs had been taken from my shirt. When

their commercial report, dated 31st ult., Messrs. Bahre & Co., of Saigon, thus allude to the rice market at that port. "The staple rice in Hongkong has reached shipments of our staple to that port, almost entirely, and we are not able to get out of the market. The rice is mostly commanded by the party of supplies from the interior our prices nevertheless are decidedly weaker. Quotations are as follows:—

—Mixed grain (30 to 40 per cent. paddy) \$1.03 to \$1.31 per bushel, best quality (15 to 20 per cent. paddy) \$2.25 to \$2.29 per bushel in mat hags. There is nothing doing in mill dressed white rice.

There are no rates can therefore be given.

FATAL CALAMITY ON THE STEAM-SHIP "ELGIN".

Four of the crew of the steamer *Elgin*, which arrived on the 29th, lost their lives at Saigon by inhaling coal-gas generated in the tank.

We have been favoured by Captain Miller with the following account.—On the 27th ult., we had just had dinner when the engineer came and said one of his men had fallen in the tank-hold and was dead. We went on deck and met our man coming from the forecastle to assist in getting him up. Two of the crew, Green and Hansen, stood on the deck to assist to quit it off the coaming and another, Martin, went down to help him on the body. Hansen, seeing something was wrong at once jumped down, but immediately fell dead. Grunstrand then jumped down to Hansen's assistance and he also fell dead. I called for a doctor, who came up and found him dead. The third engineer went down to help him, but he had to be pulled up before he succeeded in doing so. He grazed his hand in the hold, and the wound became very bad, probably in consequence of its having been in contact with the poisonous gas. Another man went down with a rope and a ladder and round him a handkerchief over his mouth. He succeeded in getting the man out of the hold and the boatswain. The third engineer went down to help him, but he had to be pulled up before he succeeded in doing so. He grazed his hand in the hold, and the wound became very bad, probably in consequence of its having been in contact with the poisonous gas. Another man went down with a rope and a ladder and round him a handkerchief over his mouth. He succeeded in getting the man out of the hold and the boatswain. The third engineer went down to help him, but he had to be pulled up before he succeeded in doing so. He grazed his hand in the hold, and the wound became very bad, probably in consequence of its having been in contact with the poisonous gas. Another man went down with a rope and a ladder and round him a handkerchief over his mouth. He succeeded in getting the man out of the hold and the boatswain. The third engineer went down to help him, but he had to be pulled up before he succeeded in doing so. 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TO BE LET.

EDDIE GLASS GRANITE GODOWNS
attached to the Blue House at Wancho,
Marine Lot 65.
For further Particulars apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1878. [11083]

TO BE LET.

TWO EXCELLENT STONE-FLOORED GO-
DOWNS on Marine Lot No. 10, PRAYA
CENTRAL.
Apply to **TURNER & Co.**
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1878. [1306]

TO LET.

NO. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with
Gardens.
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to **DAVID SASSOON, Sons & Co.**
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1878. [11]

TO LET.

THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS on the
CAIN Road, "Dinder," at present in
the occupation of the BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
LINTSEAD & CO.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [756]

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES in Club Chambers,
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, GAGE STREET.
Apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**
Hongkong, 29th July, 1878. [37]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 39, QUEEN'S
Road, with Godown underneath; Com-
pradores and Servants' Offices. Also additional
Godown accommodation if required. Immediate
Possession.
Apply to **TURNER & Co.**
Hongkong, 4th October, 1877. [1496]

TO LET.

FLETCHERS' BUILDINGS, either on
the Houses, or in Flats, or Apartments;
GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE,
of every description.

Apply to **CHARLES TOLLER, and JOHNSON,**
Solicitors.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1878. [36]

TO LET.

THE FURNISHED ROOMS, with use
of Drawing-Room, with or without
Board, with a private family. Address F.
care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1878. [11568]

TO LET.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST (Spring
Gardens). Water laid on.

Apply to **D. NOVROJEZ,**
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1878. [1264]

TO LET.

THE HOUSES on Marine Lot 65 formerly
known as the BLUE HOUSES, situated
on Praya East.

House No. 2, Praya East. The Basement,
together with First Floor, or separates if de-
sired, with Possession on the 1st July.
House No. 3, Praya East. The whole House,
or in Flats, with Possession on the 1st of
August.

The DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward
of Pier at Wancho. May be had as an entire
Dwelling or in Apartments of Two or Three
Rooms to suit convenience, with Immediate
Possession. Fine Spacious Verandah looking
on Harbour.

For further Particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [11082]

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN
on the Praya, Wancho.

Apply to **OYLPHANT & Co.**
Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [11010]

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENT of the above Company at this Port, are
proposed to grant POLICIES against FIRE
to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings or on
Goods stored therein.

Discount 20%.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [401]

**THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA- AND
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
BATAVIA.**

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above Com-
pany, call SPECIAL ATTENTION of
SHIPPIERS to the low rate of Premium
charged for all steamer risks, besides which a
Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-
THIRD PER CENT. (33 1/3%) will be allowed
on Premiums.

On risks to ports in China, Japan, the
Philippines, and Straits. On risks to all other
ports, the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER
CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [31]

**BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pro-
posed to grant Insurance as follows—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here,
in London, or at the principal ports of India,
Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-
THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL
RISKS.

FEES RISKS.

Policies on First-class Buildings
an extent of \$20,000 per cent.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. (25%)
upon the Current Local Rate will be allowed on
all premium charged for insurance; such dis-
count being deducted at the time of the issue
of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1]

**THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF THE UNITED
STATES.**

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BROWNE, Secretary.

A. A. MILES, Jr., General Manager for China
and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—120, BROADWAY, NEW
YORK.

ASSETS \$31,700,000.
SURPLUS \$5,500,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pro-
posed to grant RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES
and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.

For full Information and Particulars, apply to
OYLPHANT & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1878. [202]

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establish-
ment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL Job
PRINTING, every description of which is
executed.

IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear.

FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

U. B. CHEONG,
(RESIDING AT MIN KING,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.)

CHINAWARE DEALER.
Has always on hand all sorts of Superfine
Kwang Si Province CHINAWARE,
for Sale.

SAP-SAM-HONG, CANTON.

INSURANCES

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER ON HIS
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation, are
proposed to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here,
in London, or at the principal Ports of India,
China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding \$5,000,
at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1878. [123]

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LINTSEAD & CO.

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EXTRACTS.

BETSY TO BENJAMIN.

At, Boddy, it is a triumph for both of us, specially me; And it does an old combat's eye good, such a well which patrician the card, and all others are ruffles and flans; I knew it, dear boy, from the last, and you took my advice like a lamb!

Accept me, my Boddy, if once your proceedings I accept them,

What you Boddy were certainly more at what seemed aggravating noticed;

But now Darby did him— gone, and Salaberry's and as a fact, and there ain't nothing between us; our burthen is bathe' as one.

Oh, they obvied as orful as fine, and perhiker was down upon me,

All along of the language I used, and my ways at the W. G. But

But I am a modern Golokosie, an Afave esp'artin the State;

And now we're vanquished the lot, andus winter's glorious and great!

Just doesn't Bodnike look print in the pose of your country boy?

What it isn't, don't want to suppose as her attitude's copied from me;

Her 'lim's a sleek like my honest, her infant had too join the same;

Or of course, the God's own umbrella, when there'sn't then waggon boys;

Which when she is there, Bodnike, and esp'arin a nasty rampagin lot;

But John Bull is the hobby of Europe, and means for to give it a hand;

If so, then we'll hold their rore, as no doubt whatsoever they'll do;

'Cos our strength, and our stitid jaws am—thankes,

Boddy, to me and to you.

It is all spiffil fibs for to say as there needn't a bit any whine;

It will be up from the first, such a softish and swaggerin lot;

We must allow we're cool'd to show off, as they'd all have gops and forget;

The best the pious imperial style, and your powdest palaver is rot;

John Bull, my dear Bodnike, is that proud of the walorous fergy me;

That with woes, or an 'andful of mud, all the months of hard teetors to its roots;

Quarrelled with the gods, should no listen to partis'n and whine;

When he's got two such patrick bairns as yours, my own Bodny, and mine?

Confiditons! That's one of the things as is far better left on shore above;

Concerned with such health times, may be trusted to shift for themselves;

Akademikus, my Bodny, whatever old Gladstones may say;

Men of the world, for a moment, to stand in our excooping-way;

Oh, I know there's parties as prates about Bill's Rights and the rest;

And one that though bound may look big, his a brown blunder at best;

The other's bound probably posling as cockahoop champion of right;

Thought haled with the cry of the crowd, is a poor and a pitiful sight;

The traitor, how does that? By there, Bodnike, our hundred and twenty odd ones;

Is in the family only to be made muck, and the 'owlers is a brown blunder at best;

Oh, isn't a glorious lot? So inspiring, and homing, and big!

And it's a long of my Bodnike, as I favorado partner, B. Price, fitt' outstanding;

Perhaps the good lady means Colossus—

A GERMAN DAN O'CONNELL.

Lassalle, or Lassal, as spelt by his family did, was of Jewish parentage, so also is Karl Marx, the other leader of Socialism. Many of his mates were not those of a cultivated German of his time. He loved splendid and even garishness. His rooms were hung with costly tapestry; there were divans covered with the richest silk, on which he

and his friends sat and smoked buschisch;

his reception-room was ornamented with heavy velvet curtains, luxurious furniture, and a multitude of mirrors, bronzes, and large Japanese and Chinese vases. Herr

Bamberger is a little wroth at the idea of a

Democrat who could be so obscure over the misery of the poor living in a handsome house in the Bellevue-strasse and giving charming dinners and suppers. But it was not Lassalle's way to grudge himself anything.

His highest pleasure was highest law; and he was not to be deterred from doing as he pleased, and gratifying any taste because his foes or friends might think him inconsistent. None of our authors have anything new to tell about Lassalle's share in the famous casket robbery, for which he was tried at the Assize Court at Dusseldorf. It was his nature to throw himself heart and soul into the litigation of his friends. He eagerly espoused Heine's cause when the post was quarrelling with his relatives about his authority, and he took up with ardour the case of the Countess von Hatfieldt, who had quarrelled with her husband, and was endeavouring to obtain an interdict to prevent him from wasting the family estate. It was thought necessary to secure possession of a casket in the possession of a mistress of the Count; and Offenbach, a young Government official, actually took it from her room in the Meizener Hof, in Cologne. Lassalle was put on trial on the charge of instigating the crime—a charge not wholly improbable considering his character. He defended himself in a speech which, taking into account his youth, is remarkable for its eloquence, and still more for the masterly skill with which he analysed the adverse evidence. For eight years he devoted most of his time to furthering the Countess's cause. He pleaded it before 36 tribunals, and he carried it to a successful issue in a way which excited the admiration of legal practitioners. We see no reason to doubt that as he told the Court at Dusseldorf, he was moved to take up the cause of the Countess by the sight of her many wrongs and helpless condition. He sacrificed his prospects of advancement and incurred the ridicule of his powerful friends at Berlin by attaching himself as a young man to the cause of a lady twice his age, of unconventional habit, and with a name not untouched by scandal. But we can never be quite sure of Lassalle's singleness of purpose. There were two souls warring in his breast; he had noble desires, but they were generally allowed with base metal. His relationship to the Countess became very different from that of client and advocate; and it moderated our admiration of his chivalrous conduct to learn that he took care to obtain from her a substantial remittance. Trials were his element; he always appeared to advantage as a prisoner in the dock. He became a fellow-worker with Marx, Engel, the poet, Freiligrath, and Wolf on the New Heidentum Zeitung. In Dusseldorf he organised resistance to the Government. Arrested and charged with high treason, he defended himself with eloquence and audacity. He scoffed at "passive resistance," as the most worthless of things. Like Liebenberg's knight without a shield, he refused to be confined except on the ground that it was the right and duty of the people to resort to arms. How he came to throw himself into Social Democracy is not quite clear. He conceived the idea of organising German workmen into a political force to oppose the middle class. In parenthesis after pamphlet, and in many speeches, he set before them the attainment of universal suffrage, the first goal to be aimed at. Schutze-Delitzsch was then touring to spread among the working classes his ideas about the rights of co-operation and the necessity of their uniting to help for the amendment of their lot. Lassalle had a very different view. He told the workers that he had the attainment of universal suffrage next to him, and that he would support it, not as the king of a small country, but as a king of a great nation, surrounded by a high-sounding States, aspiring to be seated as the little ones, and the party seemed to turn over and over little bits tumbling down, now a leg, now half an ant, till the big one was vanquished. The ant was most naturally subject to passion. The way in which the big ant, torn on the little one, was singularly indicative of rage. The determined manner in which he laid hold of the little one was quite human. If he had had a magnifying glass, the scene could have been really exciting.

golden hair, romantic manners, and, perhaps, the substantial dowry of Franklin von Doeniges had attracted him. Though engaged to a Roumanian Count, she yielded to the tempter, and fled from her family, to her "dear Satanic friend," as she styled him in one of her letters. He led her back to her father, and in a few days she had changed her mind and would not see Lassalle again. He was furious and vowed vengeance; and, after unavailing efforts to change her resolution, he demanded satisfaction. A duel between him and Count Rakowitz was fought, and he fell mortally wounded. He was buried at Breslau, with an inscription over his tomb from the pen of Boekh. "Here lies all that is mortal of Ferdinand Lassalle, thinker and man of war." And truly many who did not believe in anything non-mortal seemed to think him an exception. Wall proportioned, with large open brow, dark brown curling hair, dark blue eyes, and good profile, he was a manly type of beauty. His voice sounded clear, strong, and mellown when he spoke in public. He took care to dress well. He was not deficient of a rude wit which won men like. His claims to superiority were frank and open. "I write every line," he says in one of his pamphlets, "armed with the whole culture of my century." He acted as one accustomed to command. He very audaciously attracted most men and women. He was a favourite in Varnhagen von Ense's brilliant circle. Bismarck showed him signs of goodwill and carefully read his pamphlets. On one occasion, it is said, when Lassalle visited the Minister, the latter produced a copy of a pamphlet written by Lassalle and just interdicted by the police. "But do not tell the *Untersuchungsrichter*, or he would take it from me," he good-humouredly added. In Lassalle's will was found an injunction to the General German Working Men's Association to appoint Bernhard Becker as his successor in the presidency. Becker was a commanding type of revolutionist, the master of a few chosen phrases, a narrow arid spirit, who impenetrable to other persons, and he did not motives which were little understood or appreciated by his opponents. He had shown a high sense of justice, and he was known to have taken any active steps to help out of starvation, or made himself a head out of German political intrigues against Prussia.

He was a man of great personal magnetism, and when he spoke in public was one of the best lights in the neighbourhood. Indeed he had an extreme love of brightness—all things. He was fond of appearing in a Hussar uniform, with splendid and glittering accoutrements; and any officer who was otherwise than mounted on parade was sure to be reproached by his Majesty, who often inspected his troops in person as an abode-to-camp to see whether they were fit to be seen in the neighbourhood.

He was a good-looking man, with large eyes and a frank and open countenance. His voice sounded clear, strong, and mellown when he spoke in public. He took care to dress well. He was not deficient of a rude wit which won men like. His claims to superiority were frank and open. "I write every line," he says in one of his pamphlets, "armed with the whole culture of my century." He acted as one accustomed to command. He very audaciously attracted most men and women. He was a favourite in Varnhagen von Ense's brilliant circle. Bismarck showed him signs of goodwill and carefully read his pamphlets. On one occasion, it is said, when Lassalle visited the Minister, the latter produced a copy of a pamphlet written by Lassalle and just interdicted by the police. "But do not tell the *Untersuchungsrichter*, or he would take it from me," he good-humouredly added. In Lassalle's will was found an injunction to the General German Working Men's Association to appoint Bernhard Becker as his successor in the presidency. Becker was a commanding type of revolutionist, the master of a few chosen phrases, a narrow arid spirit, who impenetrable to other persons, and he did not motives which were little understood or appreciated by his opponents. He had shown a high sense of justice, and he was known to have taken any active steps to help out of starvation, or made himself a head out of German political intrigues against Prussia.

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